

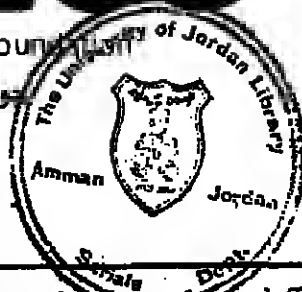
## Bomb damages Kuwait Airways

ATHENS (R) — Athens security police are holding two Arabs who hurled a home-made bomb at the Kuwait Airways offices at dawn Wednesday causing damage but no casualties, a police spokesman said. The two men, on a motorcycle, threw the explosive device and sped away but one of them was wounded and they stopped. They were arrested by police and one of the men was taken to hospital for treatment. The front door and windows of the Kuwait Airways were smashed by the blast, he added.

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## 14 countries urge for creation of Palestine

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Fourteen non-aligned countries Wednesday urged the Security Council to adopt measures promoting the creation of an independent Palestinian Arab state. They submitted their proposal in a draft resolution to the General Assembly as the 157-nation body, now debating the Middle East situation, heard more and more expressions of support for the concept of Palestinian statehood. The concept is opposed by Israel, and by the United States, which has the power of veto in the 15-nation Security Council. The Council is not obliged to act on a General Assembly recommendation, but a vetoed debate on the proposal is not excluded.

## Soviets deploy 9 SS-20 missile launchers

ISRAELI (R) — The Soviet Union recently deployed nine new SS-20 missile launchers bringing to 333 the number of the medium range launchers it has targeted at Western Europe and Asia, NATO sources said Wednesday. A communiqué published by NATO defence ministers here last week said the Soviet Union had deployed 324 SS-20 launchers, which each carry three nuclear warheads. But Western intelligence reports say a new site of SS-20 launchers is now operational and another for seven launchers is expected to go into service soon. About two-thirds of the missiles are targeted at Western Europe and the rest at Asia. With its 5,000 kilometre range, the missile could strike at anywhere in Western Europe, even when stationed east of the Urals. It is also mobile and can be easily moved to meet new targeting requirements, NATO sources said.

## Pakistan arrests opposition leader

KARACHI (R) — Pakistani authorities have arrested opposition politician Fatah Ali Khan and ordered him detained for 30 days, family sources said Wednesday. They said Mr. Khan, leader of the Mazdoor Kisan (Labour and Farmers) Party, was picked up by police at his home here and taken to Karachi central jail. The Mazdoor Kisan Party is a member of the Movement for Restoration Democracy (MRD), an alliance of eight banned parties including the Pakistan People's Party of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Opposition sources said the government detained more than a dozen politicians last week but released five of them on Saturday, the eve of President Mohammad Zia ul Haq's departure for official visits to the United States and Canada.

## Mary Rose goes into dry dock

PORTSMOUTH, England (R) — King Henry VIII's flagship, the Mary Rose, which was raised from the sea bed off the southern English coast last October, went into dry dock Wednesday. The vessel sank in 1545 with the loss of 700 lives while preparing to meet a French invasion fleet. It will spend at least two years in dry dock while reconstruction and conservation work is done before being put on permanent show, probably in Portsmouth dockyard. The dry dock is next to HMS Victory, the flagship of Britain's most famous naval hero, Horatio Nelson.

## Floods in Missouri force thousands to flee their homes

ST. LOUIS, Missouri (R) — Rivers in the Mississippi valley flooded farmland and homes Wednesday, disrupting barge traffic and forcing thousands of residents to flee their homes. Barge traffic on the Illinois, the busiest commercial inland waterway in the country, was brought to a near halt, and commercial traffic on the Mississippi river from Clarksville, Missouri, south to Chester, Illinois, was suspended. At Sainte Genevieve, Missouri, south of St. Louis, about 100 families were forced from their homes, and another 300 were evacuated from Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

# Hussein, Deng review world, Mideast affairs

PEKING (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein held a comprehensive review of world affairs here Wednesday with the chairman of the central advisory committee of the Chinese Communist Party Deng Xiaoping.

During the meeting King Hussein praised the Chinese government and people for their support of Arab causes and Arab people's efforts to regain their rights and end Israel's occupation of their territory. For his part Mr. Deng, who is considered to be China's elder statesman, said that King Hussein's visit to China and his talks here has produced an identity of views on world issues and dangers that threaten Third World nations especially those in the Middle East region. The Middle East continues to face dangers in the absence of a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine problem and Israel's continued occupation of Arab land including Arab Jerusalem, Mr. Deng said. The two leaders also discussed ways of bolstering Jordanian-Chinese relations in various fields. The meeting was attended by

Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Jordan's Ambassador to China Kamal Al Humud and the Chinese foreign minister as well as a number of Chinese officials. Later Mr. Deng gave a banquet in honour of King Hussein and his accompanying delegation. Earlier Wednesday King Hussein met with Arab ambassadors and heads of other diplomatic missions in Peking. He also laid a wreath on China's Unknown Soldier's monument and visited the Imperial Palace's museum where he looked at Chinese art. In the evening, King Hussein, and the Jordanian delegation including King's eldest son Prince Abdullah, attended a variety show that was organised in his honour by the Chinese Ministry of Culture. King Hussein arrived in Peking on Sunday from Moscow via Islamabad at the head of an Arab

League delegation to outline a pan-Arab peace plan for the Middle East to Chinese leaders. The visit was part of an Arab League drive to lobby the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. The mission met Premier Zhao Ziyang and Communist Party Secretary-General Hu Yaobang. It won Chinese approval for an eight-point proposal, which includes creating a Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. King Hussein began the bilateral part of his visit here after the departure for home of the other delegation members: The foreign ministers of Algeria, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Tunisia and a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative. The King had another meeting with Premier Zhao Tuesday and NCNA quoted the latter as saying at a banquet for the King Tuesday night that he and the King had identical views on the Middle East. "We both oppose Israeli aggression and expansion, and condemn Israel for carrying out barbaric massacres against Lebanese and Palestinian people," he said.



Turkish Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken (centre) who arrived in Amman Wednesday is received by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (to Mr. Bayulken's right) and Foreign Minister Marwan Qasem (Petra photo)

## Turkish minister arrives in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Turkish Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken arrived here Wednesday for a four-day visit to Jordan and talks on military cooperation with Jordanian officials. In an arrival statement, Mr. Bayulken said his visit which is at the invitation of Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker will contribute towards further strengthening good relations between the Turkish and Jordanian peoples, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said.

His Majesty King Hussein and a Jordanian delegation visited Turkey last month and held talks with President Evren and senior officials. The Turkish minister, who was accorded an official welcome at Amman Airport, expressed happiness for visiting Jordan. He was met by Sharif Zaid Ibn

Shaker, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Interior Minister Ahmad Ubeidat, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb, the Jordanian Royal Air Force Commander and Turkey's Ambassador to Jordan Rashad Aram, Petra said. Mr. Bayulken and his accompanying delegation later called at King Hussein Medical Centre where they were briefed on its services and programmes.

## 2 Lebanese soldiers shot dead by Israeli troops

YARZEH, Lebanon (R) — Two Lebanese army soldiers were shot dead and one Israeli soldier was wounded Wednesday in the first exchange of fire between Israeli troops and Lebanese regular army soldiers since Israel's June invasion of Lebanon. In the aftermath, each side blamed the other for firing first. The Israelis suggested a Lebanese soldier might have opened fire by accident, but Lebanese soldiers said it was the Israeli troops who fired first without provocation. An Israeli spokesman, Lebanese soldiers on the scene and other eyewitnesses all agreed that the shooting broke out as two Israeli jeeps and an Israeli ambulance were driving downhill towards Beirut on the Damascus highway. They agreed that the shots were fired just as the vehicles were passing Lebanese soldiers guarding a side-road that leads to Lebanon's Defence Ministry and army headquarters. But at this point, the accounts diverged. An Israeli military spokesman said shots were fired at the leading Israeli jeep from the direction of the Lebanese army positions, and suggested that a Lebanese soldier may have fired accidentally, provoking the return fire. Lebanese soldiers at the scene, however, said the Israelis explicitly opened fire, killing two of their comrades. The Israeli spokesman said: "An Israeli soldier in one of the jeeps was hit by three bullets in his left thigh in the first round of shooting, before our men shot back in accordance with their standing orders. These orders are to shoot only when shot at." He said two Lebanese soldiers were killed. The Lebanese soldiers at the scene described the same outcome of the shooting, except that, in their version, it was they who had returned unprovoked fire. Their

two dead comrades "had not fired a single shot," they said. They also differed about the duration of the "gun battle." According to the Lebanese troops, it lasted for up to 15 minutes. But according to the Israeli spokesman, Lt.-Col. Ari Broshi, it lasted three to four minutes. Since the departure from Lebanon of the Palestinian commandos who were the stated target of the Israeli invasion, and the disarming of leftist militias by the Israelis, the Lebanese army and Israeli troops have co-existed without apparent difficulty. Each passes the other's positions daily. Both sides Wednesday discounted earlier reports of a Lebanese army roadblock in the area. The Israeli officer said he did not think the incident would harm relations with the Lebanese army. Asked whether he specifically meant that Lebanese soldiers had opened fire, Col. Broshi said: "It's hard to tell. There is a good possibility that a Lebanese soldier fired by accident. Accidents can happen."

But he added that he and other Israeli officers, who watched part of the gun battle from their hilltop position about 500 metres away, saw two men in plainclothes move towards the woods behind the Defence Ministry during the shooting. He could not say whether the men were armed or whether they may have been involved. One Lebanese plainclothesman at the scene, who said he was not in the army but appeared to be giving orders, told reporters that the Israelis appeared to be shooting from all directions. Lebanese soldiers at the scene later appeared relaxed as Israeli patrols drove past, including seven tarpaulin-covered tanks on lorries moving uphill towards the troubled Shouf mountain area.

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — The U.N. General Assembly's political committee has opened a debate on Israel's plan to open a canal to link the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea. Jordan's U.N. ambassador Hazem Nuseibeh who addressed the committee called for an effective U.N. action to deter Israel from carrying out the project and called on Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to prepare a report on the subject and submit it to the U.N. General Assembly. Meanwhile the Arab group at the United Nations discussed at a meeting Wednesday a number of draft resolutions pertaining to the situation in the Middle East region. These resolutions would call on the U.N. to ask for an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and to re-affirm the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. They would also condemn Israel for looting the Palestinian cultural institution's documents during its invasion of Lebanon. The resolution calls on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to help the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in retrieving these documents. The U.N. General Assembly is scheduled to vote Thursday on eight draft resolutions connected with the Palestine problem and the situation in the Middle East.

## U.N. debates Israeli Med-Dead canal plan

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## Reagan, senior advisers review Mideast situation

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House made an urgent appeal Wednesday for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and progress towards an overall Middle East peace as senior Reagan administration advisers reviewed the situation. White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan was firmly committed to his goals in the Middle East and believed it was urgent to move forward. Wednesday's top-level meeting at the White House was attended by Vice President George Bush, Middle East envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Central Intelligence

Agency (CIA) Director William Casey. Mr. Speakes said they discussed the overall Middle East situation and a recent appeal by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel for an increase in the multinational force to which the United States, France and Italy have contributed troops. He said Mr. Reagan had not reached a decision on whether to increase the force of 1,200 U.S. marines in Lebanon pending consultations on Mr. Gemayel's request and the possibility of other countries contributing troops to the force. Mr. Habib, who negotiated the agreement that led to the departure of Palestinian commandos from Beirut after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June, was recalled this week along with Mr. Draper for consultations in Washington. Earlier, the White House said their recall did not mean negotiations for the removal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops from Lebanon were stalled. But Reagan administration officials said privately they were concerned that their unofficial deadline for a complete pullback by the end of this month might not be met. Mr. Speakes said the meeting of Mr. Reagan's advisers was held to discuss the next steps in the Middle East process as well as the situation in Lebanon. He said Mr. Reagan remained totally committed to his Sept. 1 Middle East peace plan as well as

to the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. On Sept. 1, Mr. Reagan proposed the association of an autonomous West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan, but he opposed the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Arab countries did not reject the plan outright but, along with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), continued to call for a separate Palestinian state. At the United Nations in New York, 14 non-aligned countries proposed in a motion to the General Assembly Wednesday that the Security Council adopt measures promoting the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Begin's letter denied suggestions that he was first told of the killings on the morning of Sept. 18. He maintains he first heard the news on a British Broadcasting Corporation radio bulletin that night. The letter also denies army chief Rafael Eitan warned the cabinet on Sept. 16 that sending Falangists into the camps could lead to killings. The nine people warned by the inquiry have until Dec. 16 to state whether they want to give further testimony or present written evidence. According to the facts laid before the government, it need correctly and took the proper decision to send the Falangists into the camps," it said. The radio reported that Mr.

## Begin defends sending militias into Beirut camps

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## 2 Egyptian officials pay surprise visit to Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Two senior Egyptian officials paid a surprise visit to Beirut Wednesday in what appeared to be a dramatic new move to speed up talks on a withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon. Boutros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, and presidential advisor Osama Al Baz went straight to a tightly guarded meeting with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan. The two Egyptian officials later met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel. Their arrival surprised Western diplomats as Egypt has been shunned by most of the Arab World since it made peace with Israel in 1979. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak visited Saudi Arabia after the death of King Khaled in

June, but other ministerial contacts between Egypt and Arab states boycotting it have been few. Mr. Wazzan told reporters he was surprised by the visit. He said Mr. Ghali was bringing a message from his government about "Possible ways of helping Lebanon on every level to face the near-deadlocked negotiations with the Israelis." Mr. Ghali would say only that he was here to deliver a message from Mr. Mubarak to Lebanese President Amio Gemayel and "to affirm Egypt's solidarity with the Lebanese government and people." In Cairo, Foreign Ministry officials described the visit by the Egyptian delegation as a continuation of contacts begun last October in Rome between Mr. Gemayel and Egyptian Foreign

Minister Kamal Hassan Ali. Official sources in the Egyptian capital said the visit was kept secret because of its sensitivity. They added that, at a meeting Tuesday with United States ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton, Mr. Ali denounced Israel's demands for talks in Jerusalem as a condition for withdrawal of forces from Lebanon. The sources said Dr. Ghali urged the Lebanese leaders not to consent to meetings in Jerusalem. Mr. Ghali also conveyed details of recent Egyptian-U.S. talks on the subject of an Israeli withdrawal, the sources said. Egypt, maintaining special relations with both Israel and the United States, appeared to be well-placed to give Lebanon valuable diplomatic support in the current deadlock.

The Lebanese government has indicated a belief that progress could be made in talks on withdrawal of foreign forces only if Washington put pressure on Israel to be more flexible. Syria and the Palestinian commandos have suggested they would be ready to withdraw if the Israelis left. But, in addition to its demand for talks in Jerusalem, the Israeli government has been attaching other conditions which Lebanon regarded as unacceptable. According to press reports, Israel wants to keep an electronic monitoring station in Central Lebanon and a semi-diplomatic mission in Beirut and is demanding the right to patrol the Lebanese coast. It also wants the Israeli-Lebanese border open for trade and travel, the reports said.

## Agca confesses Bulgarian offer of \$1.2m to kill Pope

ROME (R) — Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca has told magistrates he was offered three million marks (\$1.2 million) by Bulgarian agents to kill Pope John Paul II, the Corriere della Sera newspaper reported Wednesday. He said two armed Bulgarians accompanied him to St. Peter's Square before the attack in May, 1981, to study the best shooting position and escape route. Agca's reported confession to investigating magistrate Ilario Martella is the first detailed account of alleged Bulgarian involvement in the attack for which he is serving a life sentence in Rome. The Bulgarian embassy described the report as "laughable." Magistrate Martella was not available Wednesday, a public holiday in Italy. A Bulgarian Airline official was arrested in Rome last week, and Mr. Martella has issued a warrant for the arrest of a second Bulgarian accused of complicity in the attempted murder. Both the influential Corriere and two other papers—the left-wing dailies La Repubblica and Paese Sera—said Agca told the magistrate he was recruited in Sofia after the Bulgarian Secret Service had helped arrange his escape from a Turkish prison. He was offered three million marks (\$1.2 million) to assassinate the Polish-born Pope and given five telephone numbers for contacts in Rome.

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## Qasem briefs cabinet on peace talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem briefed the cabinet Wednesday on the outcome of the meetings held in Moscow, Islamabad and Peking by the Arab League seven-member delegation led by His Majesty King Hussein. The delegation explained to the Soviet, Pakistani and Chinese leaders the Arab Middle East peace plan adopted at the Fez Arab summit. Mr. Qasem who returned to Amman Tuesday night after taking part in the delegation's talks in the three capitals said the Soviet and Chinese leaders have reiterated their support for just Arab causes and Arab endeavours to establish peace in the Middle East in accordance with the Fez plan. He added that the two countries have stressed the need for Arab countries to adopt a consistent and unified stand that would enable Arab friends to offer them full support. During the visits, King Hussein explained the Arab peace plan which had a unanimous Arab approval at the Fez summit, Mr. Qasem pointed out. He said that the plan is based on U.N. resolutions that provide for a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory occupied since 1967 and the recognition of Palestinian People's rights in their homeland. The King also spoke about the dangers inherent in a continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands, its attempts to Judaize Arab territory and its oppressive measures against Arab inhabitants, Mr. Qasem said. He said that the King called on the Soviet Union and China in their capacity as U.N. Security Council members to support the Arab plan and create conditions for its implementation.

## Israel to double number of Jews in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel will double the Jewish population living in settlements on the occupied West Bank within the next three months, an official spokesman said Wednesday. Zeev Ben Yosef, spokesman of the World Zionist Organisation settlement department, told Reuters building work on 6,000 new houses in various Jewish settlements was nearing completion. "They will be ready within three months at the most. They have all been sold and when families move in, this will double the Jewish population," he said. Latest unofficial estimates have put the Jewish population of the 110 Israeli West Bank communities at 20,000-25,000. The new construction work is part of a masterplan drawn up by the settlement department which won Israeli government approval last year. It aims to increase the Jewish West Bank population to 100,000 by the end of 1986. Mr. Ben Yosef said building work was ahead of schedule and the 100,000 target figure could be achieved a year early. "One should be cautious with such estimates but I believe we will reach 100,000 by 1985," he said. Israel's settlement policy has been sharply criticised by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who said it cast doubt on U.S.-sponsored Middle East efforts, and other American and European leaders. The accelerated pace of construction work on the settlements has alarmed West Bank Palestinian leaders. Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij told Reuters last week if the Palestinians did not start talking peace soon, "the Israeli take-over of the West Bank will leave us with no land to talk about." Mr. Ben Yosef said the new houses were being built in existing settlements. Construction is going on in some entirely new urban settlements but these would take longer to complete, he said.



## HOME NEWS

## Chinese youth team, Abu Nowar discuss sports cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — A youth delegation from the People's Republic of China met here Wednesday with Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'n Abu Nowar and discussed ways to develop cooperation in sports between Jordan and China and exchanging visits by sports delegations from both countries.

The delegation members led by the deputy chairman of the All-China Youth Federation expressed their pleasure in visiting Jordan, the first such visit to the country which they said is designed to bolster bilateral cooperation in sports affairs. They also extended an invitation for a Jordanian sports delegation to visit China.

During the meeting, the minister presented the delegation with a token gift, a relief map of the ancient Roman city of Jerash.

According to the Jordan Welfare Organisation (JWO) Assistant Director-General Akram Masarweh, the delegation will be taken on a tour of youth centres, universities, sports city, Petra and Jerash.

Also Wednesday, the Chinese delegation called on JWO Director-General Mohammad Jamil Abu Tayyeh and were briefed on the organisation's activities and sports programmes around the country.

During the meeting, Mr. Abu Tayyeh extended an invitation to China's national table tennis teams to visit Jordan and play against Jordanian teams.

The Chinese delegation also visited the Martyr's Monument in Amman and Al Hussein Youth City where they were briefed on Jordan's sports activities and programmes. They were also taken on a tour of archaeological sites and national museums in the capital.

## Ministry, ALO team review forthcoming labour conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Arrangements for holding an Arab labour ministers conference in Amman on March 16 were reviewed at a meeting here Wednesday by Labour Ministry officials and a delegation representing the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO).

Details concerning material and manpower requirements for the conference were reviewed and agreement was reached on procedures, and on the Labour Ministry's preparations to make the conference a success, a ministry spokesman said.

## Council studies paper on ways to develop education in schools

AMMAN (Petra) — A working paper that deals with methods for improving education in the primary, preparatory and secondary classes throughout Jordan's schools was discussed at a meeting of the Education Council held at the Ministry of Education Wednesday under the chairmanship of Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal.

Minister of Information Alian Abu Odeh, who attended the meeting in his capacity as council member, talked about the Ministry of Education's role as an effective element in promoting the country's economic and social development. The participants also discussed at the meeting a number of issues pertaining to methods of teaching in the three school stages.

## Stolen motor cycle found abandoned

By Affah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Remember Belgian Marcel Lieven's 500cc Honda Silverwing motor cycle which was stolen in Amman last October? It has been found.

Richard Farmer, a teacher at the British Council and Mr. Lieven's friend, who first reported the theft, told the Jordan Times that it was found by two 18-year-old neighbours last week, apparently abandoned at the Sports City.

The two boys who had spotted

the motor cycle became suspicious and informed police and I identified it as being the one that belonged to Lievens," Mr. Farmer said.

Mr. Lieven's motor cycle was stolen Oct. 22 while the Belgian was passing through Jordan during his trip around the world which started six years ago.

On hearing the news of the theft published by the Jordan Times, His Majesty King Hussein decided to give Mr. Lieven a new motor cycle to resume his world trip.

Mr. Lieven was given a 1,100cc

Honda Goldenwing motor cycle on Nov. 1 and he left to complete his world trip.

Police, who picked up the motor cycle from Sports City have sent it to the Royal Palace and it was learnt that it will be delivered to Mr. Lieven in Belgium.

Mr. Farmer, who is leaving for England for Christmas, will contact Mr. Lieven's family in Belgium to convey the "good news". Mr. Farmer added that Mr. Lieven is supposed to be in Pakistan now.

## Seminar recommends setting up Arab fund to develop manpower

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on the strategy of Arab manpower development, which concluded its meetings in Baghdad Monday, has recommended the establishment of a special Arab fund to achieve the goals of developing and training work force in the Arab World.

Amman Chamber of Commerce Director-General Ali Al Dajani, who was member of the Jordanian delegation to the meeting, said that the participants in the seminar have recommended that development funds in Arab countries participate in financing the project in order to provide the needed trained manpower.

Mr. Dajani said that the seminar adopted a proposal submitted by the Jordanian delegation, which included representatives of

the Labour Ministry and the Amman Chamber of Industry, to study training needs in various Arab countries in cooperation with the concerned Arab unions and production enterprises, particularly foodstuff, engineering and chemical industries.

It also adopted a proposal submitted by the Jordanian Labour Ministry to start implementing a project of defining the level of skill of workers and drafting unified and standardised systems for use in the Arab World as well as to work for establishing vocational training institutes similar to the Vocational Training Institute in Jordan.

Among the tasks of the training institute is to organise programmes for industrial and vocational training within the plant.

## Madaba Chamber of Commerce aids sports

MADABA (Petra) — The Madaba Chamber of Commerce Wednesday announced its contribution of JD 350 to the town's sports and social club and also other undisclosed sums of money to needy students to help them pay their school fees.

## Talhouni opens painting exhibition at Regency Palace

AMMAN (J.T.) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker, Bahjat Talhouni Wednesday opened at the Regency Palace Hotel a painting exhibition by Jordanian artist Mohammad Bullis.

On display for one week are 40 paintings depicting various aspects of Jordanian environment and natural scenery.

The opening ceremony was attended by a large gathering.



Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni (second from left) Wednesday reviews paintings by Jordanian artist Mohammad Bullis at the Regency Palace Hotel. Mr. Talhouni opened the exhibition earlier Wednesday (Petra photo)

## Nimer's paintings radiate unfathomable notion

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One of the first things that strikes you, when you walk into the latest exhibition of the work of Ayyad Al Nimer on show at the British Council this week, is the sheer number of oil paintings on display. The quantity of the work is even more remarkable when one considers that only seven months ago Mr. Nimer held an exhibition of his black-and-white lithographs at the Spanish Cultural Centre and that taken together all the pieces at both these exhibitions represent only a small proportion of the work the artist has produced over the last two years.

Normally such prolificism means that the quality of the artists work suffers, but as the present exhibition reveals the standard of Mr. Nimer's work, with the exception

of one or two pieces which might possibly have been better left at home, is consistently and gratifyingly high.

The other thing that one is immediately aware of on entering the exhibition hall is the colour—its brightness and boldness, its intensity and diversity. Intuitive and not instantly accessible, Mr. Nimer's black-and-white lithographs depended for their potency on the figures, on the strange hieroglyphics and on the strong emotions they aroused. These oil paintings however, while utilising the same symbolism, gain their strength from the artist's courageous use of colour which unifies the whole collection with the sense of *joie de vivre*, with the cheerfulness they exude.

To those unfamiliar with Mr. Nimer's work, it would seem that his style has changed very little with the course of time. Closer

study however reveals subtle differences both in the application of his media and in his motifs which give his later pieces a deeper maturity. With time his female faces, which gaze serenely out of the canvas, devoid of emotion as if immersed in their own thoughts, their trance like stare isolating them from the viewer, have become intensely personal. You gaze

and the application of layer after layer of transparent paint the artist has created new and delicate textures and has achieved greater depth to both the colour and his figures.

Often painting 18 hours a day, Mr. Nimer has explored deeply the effects both physical and emotional that he can achieve with his present style. With a tenacious conviction he has searched to express himself in a private language only he can decode. Perhaps at last he has exercised the particular pain that drove him persistently on to paint those disturbing faces behind whose impenetrable masks seethe unfathomable emotions, for in his studio new and different work is being made. We anxiously look forward to seeing it.

Reasonably priced, all the work is for sale. The exhibition of the work of this serious and very talented artist runs until Dec. 13.

## ART REVIEW

happening to find some clue that will reveal the secret of their composure. But like the Sphinx, their enigma remains intact. The triangles and the calligraphic signs, which he paints almost obsessively like touching wood and which are as tantalisingly obscure as the faces, have become more complex.

Through improbable juxtapositions of tiny spots of colour

and the application of layer after layer of transparent paint the artist has created new and delicate textures and has achieved greater depth to both the colour and his figures.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Car users asked to check lighting systems

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department Wednesday issued an appeal to all car-owners and drivers to ensure that their vehicles have proper functioning lighting system. It said that many of the road accidents in Jordan have been attributed to improper use of car lights or faulty lighting systems. The department said that an inspection campaign by traffic police will be mounted soon to make sure that all vehicles are abiding by the regulations.

## Talal dam expansion project discussed

JERASH (Petra) — Preparations for starting work on a project for raising the King Talal Dam scheduled in the first few months of 1983 were discussed at a meeting here Wednesday chaired by Jerash District Governor Fayed Al Abbadi. The project is designed to make available an additional 30 million cubic metres of water in the dam's lake which now has a capacity of 52 million cubic metres. Mr. Abbadi said. He added that the project entails raising the existing dam from 16 to 46 metres and the establishment of a power station. When the project has been completed by 1985 the lake will hold water sufficient for irrigating 60,000 dunums of land in the Jordan Valley, Mr. Abbadi said.

## Jordan-Oman education ties praised

AMMAN (Petra) — Educational cooperation between Jordan and Oman was discussed at a meeting here Wednesday by Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal and Omani Ambassador to Jordan Abdullah S. Al Baloushi. The ambassador paid tribute to the Jordanian ministry of education for its efforts in helping to develop education in Oman by providing the country with qualified Jordanian teachers.

## Jordan, Tunisia discuss youth affairs

TUNIS (Petra) — Implementing programmes of cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia in youth affairs was discussed at a meeting here Wednesday between Jordan's ambassador Nabbih Al Nimr and Tunisian Minister of Youth and Sports, Mohammed Karim. The two discussed youth activities that will be carried out in 1983 and ways of developing bilateral sports cooperation.

## Sham'oun's paintings go on display

AMMAN (Petra) — An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Abdul Ra'uf Sham'oun opened at the Jordanian Fine Arts Association gallery in Amman Wednesday. On display are 30 paintings depicting various human sentiments and sufferings. The opening ceremony was attended by Department of Culture and Arts Director Haidar Mahmoud and a large gathering.

## Qasr voters' list completed

KARAK (Petra) — A committee charged with preparing a list of voters for the coming municipal elections at Qasr in Karak Governorate completed its work Wednesday, according to District Governor Yusuf Al Adayleh. He said that a list of 450 persons eligible for voting will be put up at the municipality for one week to allow for any complaints or suggestions. The elections are to be held on Jan. 30, Mr. Adayleh said.

## 45 'Friends of Police' graduate

MADABA (Petra) — A ceremony for graduating the fifth batch of "Friends of Police" was held here Wednesday. The 45 graduates attended a three-month course during which they were lectured on methods of combating crime and dealing with drug-trafficking as well as policemen's role in offering services and help to the public. At the end of the ceremony the director of police in Madaba District awarded the graduates their diplomas.

## Zarqa to distribute saplings

ZARQA (Petra) — The Agricultural Department here has made available 112,000 saplings to be planted throughout Zarqa Governorate, according to the department's Director Sa'id Al Zuhair. He said that the saplings will be distributed to schools, organisations and government departments in the district as of Saturday.

## Al Sarih to build 2 schools

IRBID (Petra) — Al Sarih Municipality in Irbid Governorate has purchased 10 dunums of land for constructing two schools of 36 classrooms at the start of the coming year. The municipal council had earlier announced it had obtained a JD 100,000 loan from the Cities and Villages Development Bank to carry out the project.

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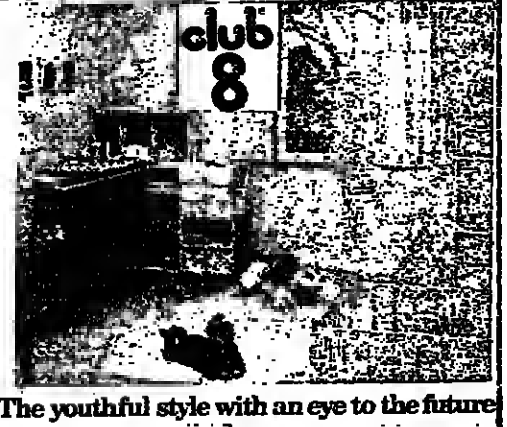
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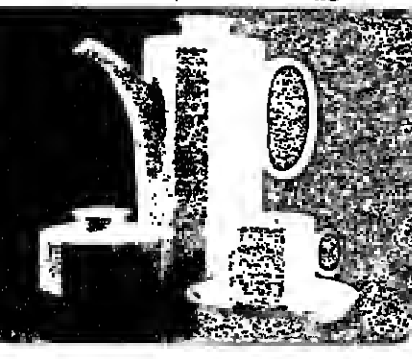
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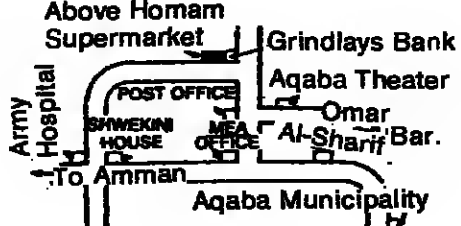
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# Japan: A Middle East peace role?

By John P. Richardson

Japanese officials have alluded to Japan's international reputation as an economic "giant" but a political "dwarf". This candour in acknowledging the gap between Japan's economic strength and its international political and diplomatic impact is but one indication that the government of Japan realises that the era of passive foreign policy and avoidance of commitments is over.

There are only clues as to how Japanese participation in the Middle East peace process might develop, but it is useful to sketch in what is known and what can reasonably be predicted.

No Third World region and issue are of greater concern to Japan than the Middle East because of the central role that oil plays in the economic life of the country. Japan's dependence on imported Middle Eastern oil constitutes a national interest of the highest priority.

Consider the following: 1) Japan imports almost 90 per cent of its total energy requirements. 2) At least 75 per cent of Japan's imported energy is in the form of oil. 3) At least 75 per cent of that oil comes from the Middle East. In simplest terms this means that more than one-half of all of Japan's energy is provided by the oilfields of the Middle East.

The fact that much more of Japanese energy utilisation is for industry than in the United States (50 per cent vs. 33 per cent in 1977) adds an order of magnitude to the importance of the Middle East to Japan's economic well-being.

Japanese officials emphasise that Japan's Middle East policy is neither merely declaratory nor dictated by oil needs alone. They describe Japanese awareness that Japan must be prepared to convert

its economic power into a responsible political-diplomatic role on the world stage, which means tackling complex issues like the Middle East.

They acknowledge the Japanese lack of credibility with Israel but stress the importance of participation in and contribution to international consensus on the Middle East. Unlike European nations providing troops to Middle East peacekeeping forces, Japan is restricted by its constitution from an exportable military role. The Japanese take seriously their contribution to development assistance in the Middle East and are increasingly active at the United Nations.

The early 1970's gave Japan a series of shocks (shocks) whose effects are still felt. At the international trade and political level the Nixon administration's diplomatic opening to China and its imposition of restrictions on crucial items in U.S.-Japanese trade — both with little advance warning — made Japan realise that the United States was moving away from its post-1945 role as benevolent war victor and patron.

The October 1973 Arab-Israeli war was followed by an Arab oil embargo to which Japan found itself grouped with countries whose policies towards the Arabs were considered "unfriendly", and supplies were restricted.

The Japanese response was quick and unambiguous. The cabinet secretary issued a statement to the press spelling out the government's view that Israeli forces must withdraw from "all the territories" occupied in 1967; that the "just rights" of the Palestinians should be recognised and respected; and that, depending on developments in the future, the government "might have to reconsider its policy toward Israel". When these assurances of Japanese consideration toward the Arab world did not bring about a lifting of the supply restriction, Deputy Prime Minister Miki made a 17-day visit to seven Arab states and Iran, including a meeting with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, after which normal oil shipments were resumed.

Although Japan has been rudely jolted into facing international political realities in the Middle East, it is still poorly equipped to respond because of inherent attitudes and a shortage of Middle East specialists. When Japan ended its isolation following the visit by Commodore Matthew Perry (1853) and the Meiji revolution, the model for the new Japan was the West. Western technology and Western modes of thought were imported and with them the traditional Western condescension toward the Middle East and Islam.

## Conflicting trends

Ironically, Japan's defeat in World War II cemented the American-Japanese link through the American occupation and supervision of Japan's political reconstruction. An example of Japan's following the American lead in foreign policy, as well as Japanese support for the United Nations, was the choice of Israel as the first Middle Eastern nation with which Japan established diplomatic relations (1952). (Over the next ten years Japan was to establish relations with six Arab states).

Since the 1973 oil embargo Japan has had to balance potentially conflicting emphases between the states of the region on the one hand and the United States on the other. In this respect Japan's problem has closely paralleled that of the Europeans: how to maintain the fundamental sec-

urity and political link with the United States while at the same time avoiding being penalised through identification in Arab eyes with uncritical American support for Israel.

The Carter Doctrine (1981) focused trends in Japanese attitudes toward the Middle East. While the Japanese want to be seen as supportive of the United States in its resistance to Soviet encroachment in the Middle East, they want at the same time to be responsive to the perceived needs of the nations of the Gulf and of the Middle East — which rank intra-regional security threats higher than the Soviet threat.

The visit to Tokyo in October 1981 by the PLO's chairman, Yasser Arafat, was a major development in Japanese Middle East policy. Anticipating criticism of the visit, the Japanese had invited Egypt's President Sadat to follow Arafat to Tokyo as a "balance", but Sadat's murder left the Arafat trip to stand alone.

Arafat met both the prime minister and the minister for foreign affairs even though the visit was billed as unofficial and had been arranged through the Japan-Palestine Friendship Committee and members of the Diet. The clear "message" of the Arafat trip was that Japan was willing to take a different stance from the United States on an especially controversial issue of importance to Japan.

## Change in tempo

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982 produced a change in the tempo and tone of Japanese statements on the Middle East. Early in the invasion the Japanese government warned the Reagan administration that the general perception of American complicity in the aggression would

force Japan to dissociate itself from the United States on the issue. Japanese views at the U.N. and at home linked Japan with the European Community; a 30 June Japanese foreign ministry declaration expressed "positive appreciation" and "basic support" of the strong European position on Lebanon.

With reference to the Palestine problem, a Aug. 19 statement by the Japanese foreign minister supported "the right to self-determination of the Palestinians, including the right to build an independent state", along with the "Israeli right to existence" and the need that it be recognised. The foreign ministry pronounced the Reagan peace initiative "basically positive", although it noted Japan's support for self-determination and PLO participation in peace negotiations.

The future course of Japan's role in the Middle East is hard to predict at this point. Certain American analysts have suggested a

"division of labour" by the major industrial democracies concerning the Middle East, whereby the United States would encourage the Europeans and Japanese to develop close relationships with countries where one or another was best positioned. At this juncture

Japan is not seen as having a major role in any Middle Eastern country, but as Japan becomes more active, it could move in the direction of "sharing the load".

Mr. Richardson is president of the Centre for Middle East Policy, in Washington, DC. The above article is reprinted from Middle East International, London.

## The world about them

**SPEAKING** at the opening session of the 30th Zionist Congress in Jerusalem on Tuesday, Israeli President Yitzhak Navon rejected "the notion frequently voiced by Israeli speakers, including public figures," that the whole world is against Israel, and suggested that such "misbelief" only frees Israelis from responsibility for their actions, an Israeli newspaper reported on Wednesday.

Perhaps the Israeli president was criticising the paranoid policies of his Prime Minister Menachem Begin. After all the president is a Labourite and Washington seems to pin more hopes on him than his former colleagues in the Labour Party to lead Israel into peace with its Arab neighbours.

If, however, he was not that mundane, Israelis should listen to and read their president's words very carefully.

The world is but you and us. It basically yearns for peace not aggression, loves justice not oppression and struggles for equality not

hatred and racism.

Israel today is not. Its "speakers" and "public figures", Mr. Navon should know, are disenchanted with the world because to them peace is superiority, justice for others is not in their bible and equality is only a Hebrew word that could not be uttered by other than the "chosen people".

The Israeli president should also know better about what does or does not free his people of the responsibility for their actions. It certainly is not only getting rid of the "misbelief" that the world is against Israel but is a question of whether Israelis do want to live in this part of the world with a share of responsibility towards themselves, their neighbours and humanity. And before they think of their world as being only in New York and Tel Aviv, they should look in all directions around them. Not far away, they will find out where they went wrong in knowing what is wrong with the world about them.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: The crisis game--Israel's favourite

It has become customary for Israel to introduce a crisis to all parties concerned with peace in the Middle East every time the winds blow in an opposite direction to Israel's ambitions.

Prospects of an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon have been transformed into a crisis by Israel's conditions, and the American promise to achieve such a withdrawal before the end of the year has turned into nothing but a dream, or rather a nightmare.

President Reagan's initiative was also met with fabricated crisis by the Israeli rejection of its provisions, and the speeding up of settlement practices in the occupied Arab territories.

Nevertheless, U.S. prestige has suffered considerably from the state of crisis created by Israel, particularly through pressure by the Zionist lobby in the U.S. Senate. The American administration had to admit defeat when the Senate Appropriations Committee could pass its recommendations regarding U.S. aid to Israel, seemingly against the administration's evaluation.

Hence, the crisis game has become Israel's favourite runout to maintain its occupation of Lebanese territory, jeopardise all possible progress in resolving of Arab-Israeli conflict. But does the U.S. administration respond effectively to such a systematic challenge to its prestige and role? The answer is, most regrettably, "no."

This knife-edge approach to the region's crisis pursued by Israel, and the U.S. toleration of it only create new explosive circumstances and poses new dangers. Not only the U.S. is responsible for promoting peace chances in the area, but all great powers are called upon to check such American ineffectiveness, and help reset things in their right course.

On the other hand, the Arabs are imperatively compelled to search for new alternatives, rather than wait moody American gestures, so much reliant on the Israeli and Zionist blackmail tactics.

### Al Dustour: UNRWA move exposes sinister plans

The very timing of the decision by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) to cut off food rations formerly given to Palestinian refugees as well as all questions regarding the agency's attitude towards the issue.

The UNRWA's procedure was carried out concurrently with Israel's escalation of its aggressive settlement policy, and its occupational measures on Lebanese soil. In 1974 Israel started carrying out a plan aimed at the elimination of Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It has almost accomplished its objectives in the Gaza Strip, and is tirelessly doing the same in the West Bank. Moreover, Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon have systematically witnessed barbaric air and ground attacks against their inhabitants. Now it is the UNRWA that is launching its own attack on Palestinian refugees. The argument that help is needed elsewhere makes the decision no less aggressive and inhumane.

The most dangerous aspect of the UNRWA decision is its political implications. The refugee camps are in no way self-exile concentrations, but a direct outcome of Israeli assault on Palestinian land and rights, and a side-effect of Israel's occupation of a land historically populated by the Palestinians. The liquidation of the refugee camps simply draws a curtain over the real status of the refugees, and physically threatens the very core of their problem: that is there right to return home.

Hence, the UNRWA decision, whether initiated or simply executed by the world agency, is part of a premeditated assault against the political right of the Palestinians.

Jordan's determined stand to unveil the real nature and dangerous consequences of the UNRWA decision, is to full compliance with national commitments, and is a move forward to establishing a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

## Problems delaying Spanish and Portuguese entry

# Community ignores Mediterranean reality

By Ethan Bronner  
Reuter

**BRUSSELS** — Plans for Spain and Portugal to join the European Community could hurt the economies of several other Mediterranean countries and push some of them into dependence on the Soviet bloc, Community officials say.

This is but one of many problems delaying Spanish and Portuguese entry into the Community, which leaders discussed at their summit last week in Copenhagen. Cyprus, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Israel and, to a lesser degree, Turkey and Yugoslavia depend heavily on their exports of fruits, vegetables, eggs and olive oil to the 10-oakso Common Market under favourable trading agreements.

But studies show that once Spain and Portugal have joined, the Community will have a surplus of such products and those Mediterranean countries could find themselves forced to search rapidly for new markets. "Aoy drastic reduction in access to the Community for exports from these countries could produce a serious commercial and political shift towards the Communist bloc," a

European Parliament report said recently.

"Any serious curtailment of export earnings for these countries could carry with it a reduction in political stability," the report added. Aside from the states already named, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon could also suffer indirectly, it suggested. In 1978, the latest year for which figures are available, these 12 countries had a trade deficit with the Community of \$9 billion.

## Haphazard

But officials say the Community's policy to the region is haphazard and has not been adjusted to take account of Greece's recent membership or the inclusion of Spain and Portugal. "It is indisputable that for many years the Mediterranean reality has been ignored at the Community," Lorenzo Natali, commissioner in charge of enlargement, said in Athens last week. "The reason is that Mediterranean interests played a minor role in the original Community (Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, France, Italy and Luxembourg)," he said.

He added that even a country

such as Italy used to pay little attention to its farmers with the emphasis squarely on the industrial north.

But agriculture has become big business for the Community and adjusting its highly successful — and self-protective — "agricultural" policy for the inclusion of two countries with major farm outputs has not proved easy. Spain and Portugal applied to join the Common Market in 1977 and expected to join in about 1981.

Outgoing Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, in charge of Community negotiations in 1978, said then: "Negotiations for British membership took a year and a half. There is no reason to suppose that negotiations with Spain will take any longer." But now few diplomats believe Spain will become a member before 1985 and the incoming Socialist authorities have expressed anger at the delays.

Deputy Prime Minister-designate Alfonso Guerra told Belgian radio recently that Spain would wait three more years for Common Market entry but no more. "Spain will not wait indefinitely at the Common market's door," he said.

One of the major obstacles to Spanish and Portuguese entry has been French fears that farmers would suffer unduly from the competition those countries' products represent. France has delayed negotiations on several occasions by requesting lists of problems to be drawn up and asking that the applicant countries be left out of the farm policies for several years. But a Spanish official who declined to be named said the fault for the delay as much with Spain as with any member state.

"Forty years of dictatorship under Franco made Spain one of the most protectionist countries in Europe," he said. "It's very easy to blame the French but we must make more progress on adjusting our economy to the Community's regulations."

At the moment, Spanish customs duties on Common Market cars are approximately nine times the duties charged to Spanish-made cars entering the Community, according to Community figures. Officials also say Spain has done little to help the Community set up a Mediterranean-wide policy which would prevent the sort of upheaval many fear would be caused to other countries in the area.

## Barriers

Spain has been afraid to lower its protectionist barriers and allow Common Market companies in on a large scale because it knows many of its own companies only survive thanks to the barriers, officials say. On the other hand, it is clear that festering disputes within the Community over financing and recession throughout the world have done little to create an atmosphere that is conducive to welcoming new members especially when studies show their memberships would dry up existing funds.

And the Community has been struggling for six years to develop a fisheries policy over which Britain and Denmark have been at odds. Spain has the world's third largest fishing fleet after the Soviet Union and Japan.

Portugal presents far fewer problems to the Community due to the smaller size of its economy but Common Market officials have consistently taken the view that the two countries should be let in at the same time to avoid ill feeling and the cost and bother of enlarging the community twice in a short period.

# The French alternative

By Charles Bremner  
Reuter

**PARIS** — President Francois Mitterrand, travelling through Egypt and India, has reinforced a drive to project France as peacemaker and champion of the non-aligned world, adding a new chapter to its already difficult relations with Washington.

Some analysts say Mr. Mitterrand's trip as confirming a shift in foreign policy that became apparent in the aftermath of the Versailles economic summit and the war in Lebanon last June. Over the past two months disputes, mainly over trade and economic policy, have soured the Franco-American atmosphere.

The analysts say that beneath his Socialist rhetoric, Mr. Mitterrand is swinging France away from a strong pro-Atlantic stance back to a path close to that taken by the late President Charles De Gaulle and his conservative successors.

In a week's trip to the two nations he sees as leaders in their regions, Mr. Mitterrand said France had a vocation as privileged partner and supplier to the developing world. In deals that the French say symbolise Mr. Mitterrand's drive to transfer technology, Egypt and India have this year become the first customers for France's new Mirage 2000 combat plane.

Mr. Mitterrand's talks in Cairo

and Aswan with President Hosni Mubarak followed a year of French efforts to cultivate relations with Egypt and the drafting of a joint Franco-Egyptian peace initiative at the U.N. Security Council.

The plan, which calls for a fully independent Palestinian state, was overtaken by President Reagan's proposals and the Arab League initiative in September. Mr. Mubarak has backed the U.S. plan as the most workable and sought to play down the Franco-Egyptian initiative. In contrast, Mr. Mitterrand said he thought this contained the best formula for peace and that the U.S. proposals had limited chances.

He also criticised attempts to resolve the Middle East conflict without Palestinian participation — a clear reference to the U.S. plan.

## U.S. annoyed

Diplomats in Cairo said the United States, annoyed by what it regarded as French attempts to weaken its role in peace moves both in Lebanon and in the Middle East at large, had been strongly urging Egypt to put aside the joint initiative. French officials said the initiative was part of a drive to give Egypt an alternative to a permanent *ad-hoc* relationship with the United States.

Mr. Mitterrand holds the United States largely responsible for

the lack of progress in global negotiations on measures to relieve the economic plight of the Third World. Criticism of Washington over the Third World has been a French theme since the Mitterrand government took office in May 1981. The attacks have sharpened over the past year as French ministers have become increasingly exasperated over U.S. policy.

The turning point was the Versailles economic summit of the seven leading industrialised democracies in June when France and the United States clashed over a U.S. plan to make the Soviet Union pay more for hard currency credits.

Mr. Reagan further infuriated the French president when he imposed sanctions on French and other European-based companies working on the Siberian pipeline project in protest at what he called Moscow's role in the imposition of martial law in Poland.

Differences between the two leaders came to a head three weeks ago when Mr. Mitterrand refused to take a telephone call from the U.S. president who said he wanted to discuss French objections to an agreement among the allies on East-West trade that he was about to announce. France said it would not negotiate immediately before an announcement.

## Common interest

Mr. Mitterrand dissociated France from the U.S. within five minutes of landing in India, the country he regards as the key to France's drive for influence with the Non-Aligned Movement. At New Delhi airport on Nov. 30, he said the two nations had a common interest in resisting the grip of the big military blocs. In New Delhi, he indicated for the first time differences with the U.S. on the nuclear balance in Europe. He repeated his support for the deployment of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Europe to balance Soviet SS-20 rockets, but said Moscow would then be rightly concerned over U.S. ability to reach Soviet territory with European-based weapons.

As relations have deteriorated with the U.S., France has begun reviving relations with Moscow. Mr. Mitterrand said in India he thought the new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov would seek to remove some points of conflict, particularly the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

Remarks by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and comment in the Indian press suggested Mr. Mitterrand's trip had generated extensive good will for France. French businessmen in New Delhi said they believed this would result in a sharp increase in contracts to French firms.

'Every Finn is stretching out his elbows to feel what room he has'

# A fresh breeze in Finnish politics

By Helen Womack  
Reuter

**HELSINKI** — A fresh breeze has been blowing through Finnish political life since former banker Mauno Koivisto took over as president in January, according to Finnish officials, politicians and journalists. The new mood, like everything else in this enigmatic country, is difficult to define as Finland's domestic and foreign policies, especially towards its superpower Soviet neighbour, remain unchanged.

But Finns in all walks of life say there is now a livelier and broader discussion of political issues and a more relaxed presidential style than during the 25 years when the highly respected but remote and dictatorial Urho Kekkonen held Finland's highest office.

"You can't really use the words liberalisation or democratisation," Conservative Parliamentary Deputy Pertti Salonen told Reuters. "It's more than every Finn in every institution is stretching out his elbows to feel what room he has," he said.

According to foreign ministry sources, an atmospheric change was already beginning in the last years before Dr. Kekkonen retired through ill health at the age of 81 in October 1981.

Dr. Koivisto was over-

whelmingly elected his successor on Jan. 26 by a presidential college chosen by popular vote and inherited some of the most sweeping powers of any head of a democratic state. Immediately the handsome, 59-year-old Social Democrat pledged to continue Dr. Kekkonen's policies of cooperation with the Soviet Union, strict neutrality in foreign affairs and Western-style development at home.

Finland's close ties with Moscow, its bitter World War II enemy, were forged in 1948 in a treaty of bilateral cooperation, which obliges Finland to oppose any attack on the Soviet Union through Finnish territory by Germany or its allies. Even today the relationship is not a matter for discussion.

Other foreign issues are however being talked about in parliament and the press in a way which Dr. Kekkonen would not have tolerated, according to political sources. Some of his political opponents have chosen to interfere to free discussion as weakness, citing as an example the recent middle when politicians talked publicly of invading Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat to Finland and then suddenly decided not to.



Mauno Koivisto

The foreign ministry says however that Dr. Koivisto's low-profile style reflects strength and certainty of his popular support rather than indecisiveness.

Foreign Minister Paer Steinbaeck is known to be happy with the scope Dr. Koivisto gives him to develop Finland's relations with countries other than the Soviet Union and its important role in international bodies such as the Madrid European Security Review Conference.

## Merit or seniority

But Finland's new mood is per-

haps more felt in internal than foreign politics. The Finn's main complaint against Dr. Kekkonen was that he appointed his party members and favourites to top posts in all branches of public life. Dr. Koivisto has been anxious to appoint people on merit or seniority, civil servants said.

The Finnish press, traditionally careful and courteous in its reporting and generally lacking critical commentaries, now attacks cases of economic mismanagement and drunkenness among officials and businessmen in a more open way.

A foreign ministry spokesman said he felt the information climate was becoming rougher and more open. Journalists denied they were writing on different subjects now from those they selected in the Kekkonen era. "But the treatment of politicians is perhaps more satirical, we can be nastier," said one reporter.

The changes introduced by Dr. Koivisto have so far been subtle and Finns agree his real testing time will be next March, when parliamentary elections are due. Under the constitution, the president may veto legislation, dissolve parliament and influence the formation of the government. Dr. Koivisto has said he wants to strengthen the role of parliament in the political process.







"He is badly out of form at the moment, but fortunately he's a tough player and he's just as likely to come out and hit a century in this test."

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# Group of Five' to study Reagan's monetary proposals

FRANKFURT (R) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's call for a review of the world monetary system has taken European officials by surprise and is sure to dominate a meeting Thursday of finance ministers and central bank governors from the five major industrial powers.

Mr. Regan told a press briefing in Washington on Monday that his call was a "personal initiative" aimed at ending chaos in the international financial system.

The debt crisis in Latin America and volatile fluctuations on world currency markets have put severe

strains on the system.

He is expected to elaborate on what he has in mind at the so-called "Group of Five" meeting with his counterparts from Japan, West Germany, France and Britain at a secluded hotel in the village of Kronberg, northwest of Frankfurt.

The proposal is sure to overshadow what had otherwise been billed as the main item on the agenda, plans to expand the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) lending facilities by 50 per cent, European central banking sources said.

In addition to Hungary, Mexico and Brazil, the U.S. Tuesday said it is attempting to devise a \$1 billion bail-out for Yugoslavia, which faces a liquidity crisis and is not expected to be able to repay about \$1.6 billion of short-term loans falling due in the next six months.

A coordinated rescue for Yugoslavia, with an estimated \$20 billion of debt to Western banks and governments, could form an ideal testing ground for a new institutionalized system Mr. Regan seems to have in mind, the sources said.

The close involvement of the U.S. administration and Federal Reserve Board (Central Bank) in organizing help for Mexico and Brazil shows not only concern about the health of the heavily exposed U.S. banking system, but also represents a change in attitude to the role of the IMF, the sources said.

The U.S. left the annual meeting of the IMF in Toronto this September reluctantly willing to agree to a 25 per cent rise in lending quotas from the current \$66 billion. But in a series of discussions ahead of Thursday's meeting in Kronberg, Washington has agreed informally that an increase of up to 40 per cent is needed.

However, European countries will seek Thursday to push the United States to accept up to a 50 per cent increase in quotas.

The Regan initiative is being interpreted in Europe as a further sign that the U.S. is showing a new urgency towards problems in the international financial system and a recognition of the impact that the world recession and high U.S. interest rates have had on heavily indebted developing countries, now unable to meet loan repayments.

Whether it will lead to a new conference in the style of "Bretton Woods," the New Hampshire site of the 1944 meeting which led to the setting up of the IMF and the post-war international financial system, is unclear, the sources said. But Mr. Regan has said this cannot be ruled out in the long-term.

In the near-term, however, his call is more likely to lead to major industrialized countries setting up a mechanism to coordinate rescue packages for developing nations that fall into payments problems and risk endangering the banking system, the sources said.

Multibillion-dollar packages have been assembled this year for Hungary, Mexico and now Brazil. But these have been, in Mr. Regan's words, on an ad hoc basis, drawing on the IMF, the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements, and central and commercial banks.

The plan would then be to bring forward the fund's next interim-committee meeting from April to the end of January or early February to finalise an agreement, the sources said.

A proposal brought up by the U.S. in Toronto to set up a crisis fund for the IMF has since been crystallized into a plan to increase the volume of an existing facility, called the General Agreement to Borrow (GAB) and to widen access to it.

The GAB may be tripled in size from its current \$4.5 billion, but at the moment drawings are only allowed by the "Group of 10" leading industrialized countries, which in IMF negotiations is usually pitted against the so-called "Group of 24" developing countries. It is still unclear whether Saudi Arabia, which has given the IMF substantial loans to boost its resources, will join the GAB.

## Asian manufactured goods gain larger slice of U.K. market

LONDON (R) — For the first time in peacetime since it pioneered the industrial revolution, Britain's trade figures show the country is importing more manufactured goods than it is exporting.

In a country which has always depended on hefty exports to pay for essential food and raw materials, the turnaround is a cause of much soul-searching.

"We'll be the coolies of the 21st century," asked a pessimistic economist, impressed by the technological and cost challenge of Asian industry as imported goods flood the home-produced products in many British shop windows.

The crisis in British manufacturing industry is obscured by the bounty of North Sea oil, which has provided large trade surpluses at a time when a record number of businesses have closed and unemployment queues are growing.

In the first 10 months of this year, Britain earned revenues of \$2.34 billion (\$5.48 billion) from North Sea oil. But during the same period the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments was only \$3.03 billion (\$6.97 billion).

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher strongly disputes that trade in manufactured goods is in deficit, commenting that the figures include the cost of shipping and insurance. But analysts say this does little to hide the deterioration in Britain's historical position as a net exporter of manufactured goods.

The fear is that when the flow of oil revenue begins to dry up in the mid-1990s, the manufacturing sector will have contracted so much that it will not be possible to revive it.

The British appetite for consumer goods, after being slowed by several years of recession, has

received a fillip in recent months from the abolition of hire-purchase controls and a long-awaited reduction in interest rates.

But ministers in the Conservative government are worried that imports are growing by leaps and bounds.

In the video tape recorder business, for instance, Britain is the fastest growing market in the world, and Japan has taken most of it.

At the same time, exports of British manufactured goods have declined steadily, partly due to a stronger pound in recent years which businessmen say has made it hard to compete in overseas markets, and slack demand due to the world recession.

British opposition politicians say the government's tough monetary policies are at the root of industry's decline, keeping sterling artificially high and pricing exporters out of the world markets while creating a domestic climate of costly money that restricts investment in industry.

The Labour Party says sterling must be allowed to depreciate by up to 30 per cent over two years to restore the margins that will make it profitable to export again.

The volume of exports of manufactured goods fell by six per cent between 1980 and the quarter to the end of October, according to official figures, while the volume of manufactured imports rose by 12 per cent in the same period.

Little improvement is expected in the near future.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said there was no sign of an upturn in manufacturing output in the next four months and forecast a rise of only one to 1.5 per cent next year.

It said next year's forecast was expected to reflect buoyant con-

sumer spending and some rebuilding of stocks, but export orders were low and weak private investment and import growth would limit any recovery of manufacturing output.

Manufacturers have been anxious to see sterling lower against the all-important European currencies to give their products a pricing edge and lift the cost of imports.

But the recent sharp slide in the pound, which clipped more than six per cent of the trade-weighted index in two weeks, worried the government.

After it had massaged interest rates down to aid industrial recovery and prepare for a possible election next year, they had to rise again by a full percentage point to take pressure off sterling.

The government fears that too large a depreciation against the dollar, the currency in which most raw materials are priced, will push up costs to industry and fuel inflation.

The CBI has alleged for a study of ways in which sterling can be made to drop in relation to currencies like the West German mark and the Japanese yen while staying firm against the dollar. Such a move would improve the competitiveness of British exports while keeping down the cost of production.

But some analysts doubt that such manipulation is possible, arguing that it would need the agreement of central banks to restrict the free movement of their own currencies.

Mr. Keith Jones, chief economist at brokers James Capel, says that in order to recover the competitiveness of sterling five years ago, the pound would have to fall by over 30 per cent against the mark and almost 50 per cent against the yen.

He argued in a recent issue of the Investors Chronicle that a strategy of depreciation poses severe practical problems and could start a speculative run on the pound, something British governments have always feared and which in the past has often forced crisis measures in the domestic economy to stop.

Instead, Mr. Jones said, Chancellor of the exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe should cut industry's tax burden to aid recovery.

Mr. Terry Burns, the government's chief economic adviser, told a parliamentary committee recently that Britain's competitiveness had deteriorated by 25 per cent since 1979, largely because of high wage settlements.

Sir Geoffrey wants to improve the situation by securing a lower average rate for British wage settlements than for its competitors.

But opponents argue that this will provide only a marginal improvement, and is easier said than done, given the muscle of British trade unions.

Some manufacturers, facing massive inroads into the home market from subsidised foreign products and overseas markets that erect barriers against imports, believe the only way to regenerate British manufacturing industry is for the government to introduce some element of protectionism.

At a time when Britain's major manufacturing industry, car production, can hold on to only 42 per cent of the domestic market, business leaders are anxious that local products should compete on an equal footing with foreign goods.

They point to the case of Spain, which places a 36.7 per cent tariff on British cars while Spanish vehicle imports to Britain face only a 4.2 per cent tariff.

They argue that while other countries erect barriers to protect domestic industry, Britain should do the same.

But British officials fear that putting up any further barriers to imports could provoke massive retaliation, and the British delegation at last month's ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva came down against any extension of protectionist measures.

British Trade Minister Peter Rees told journalists before the meeting: "We strike a balance — always biased in the direction of open trade — and I think we get it about right."

## Government saves Saarstahl

BONN (R) — The West German cabinet Wednesday approved fresh aid to the major steel firm Saarstahl, averting an early collapse that threatened tens of thousands of jobs in Saarland state, government sources said.

The decision was reached at a cabinet meeting after regional trade union negotiators approved cuts in workers' Christmas bonuses as part of a rescue package for the near-bankrupt firm.

The sources said the additional government aid would depend on approval by the executive of the metalworkers' union IG Metall of the work force contribution towards saving the firm.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Government bonds and equities fell sharply as money market rates firmed even though the Bank of England declined to endorse the higher levels in its money market intervention Wednesday, dealers said.

Leading shares were off the bottom in places but large falls remained. Beecham losing 11p to 340 and Marks and Spencer falling 8p to 224. The F.T. index at 1500 Wednesday was down 14.5 at 581.5, its lowest for just over two months.

Government bonds ended as much as two points down, around the day's lows, with the recovery in sterling offset by persistent selling from one source, dealers added.

Falls stretching to 15p were posted against discount houses, reflecting the lower bond market and rumours that one of them may be in difficulties and therefore having to offload bonds, dealers said.

Rothmans ended 4p down at 126 after interims but the other companies reporting Wednesday ended higher. Hanson Trust rose a penny to 230 to 235 after higher annual figures and a bullish statement. Granada rose 8p to 172 after interims while Pilkington and Westland were up 5p and 2p respectively after interims.

BSR added 2p to 46 after announcing redundancies in its audio products division.

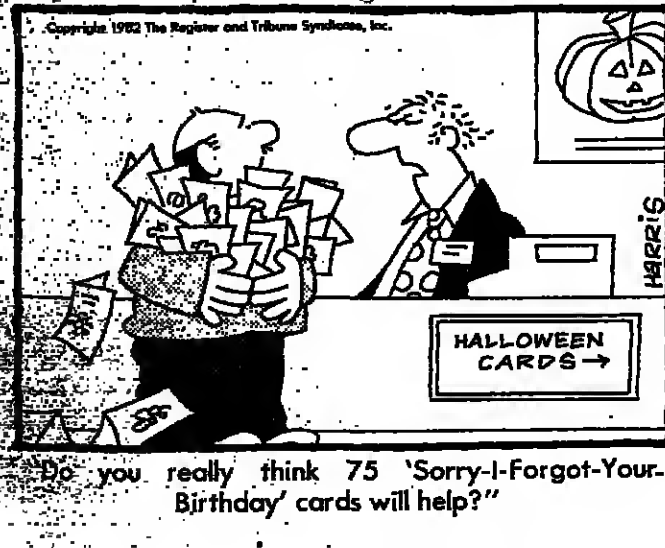
Gold shares fell back with bullion.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.6340/50	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2446/49	Canadian dollars
	2.4355/45	West German marks
	2.6810/20	Dutch guilders
	2.0655/70	Swiss francs
	47.77/82	Belgian francs
	6.8880/8910	French francs
	1402.50/1404.50	Italian lire
	242.40/55	Japanese yen
	7.3420/40	Swedish crowns
	6.9910/30	Norwegian crowns
	8.5245/70	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	446.50/447.50	U.S. dollars

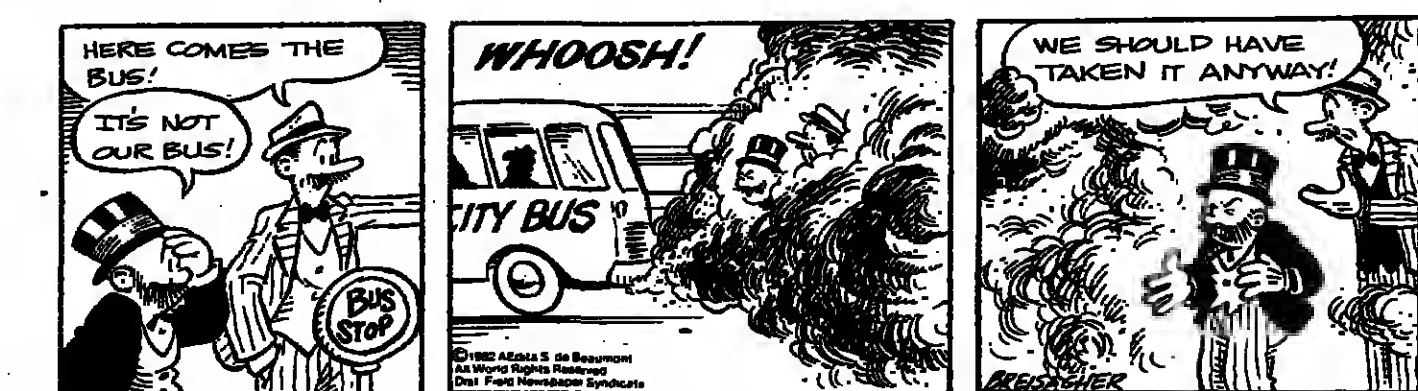
## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RECS

OATAR

TECKOP

MAYLIF

WHAT THOSE THINGS THAT HIT THE ACTORS WERE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:  AT THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DOGMA MOURN: BUTTON ADROIT  
Answer: Flowers may be appropriate when the romance is this—A "BUDDING" ONE

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1982

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A day and evening when there are likely to be broken promises. Make sure that you avoid what usually causes irritability and try to maintain a cheerful exterior for best results.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Exercise care in travel and avoid trouble of some kind. Go over reports and make sure there are no errors.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Try to understand the motives of an associate and increase harmony in your line of endeavor. Strive for happiness.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** This is an excellent day to make rapid strides in career matters. Put in the effort and gain the rewards in the days ahead.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** If you accept a sudden invitation now, you can gain many benefits. Don't spend money foolishly at this time.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Use reason at home and increase harmony, since a display of temper would only do harm. Try to please family members.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Contact the right person early in the day and obtain the data you need. Don't take risks with your reputation at this time.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Don't be disturbed if your financial affairs are not going right now. Conditions will change in your favor in the days ahead.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Use modern methods to gain success at work. Make long-range plans to have a more satisfying social life.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Concentrate on a course of action that will provide you with greater abundance in the days ahead.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** A close tie may act in a dramatic way but can be helpful with ideas, so listen carefully. Take good care of your health.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Forget about an erratic impulse that could lead you astray. Show others that you are an excellent citizen. Be logical.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Study new interest that fascinates you but postpone making a decision until later. Concentrate on getting ahead.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will have many talents and should be given the best education you can afford so that progress can be made later in life. Be sure to include ethical and spiritual training. There is much musical talent in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1982

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** One of your best days in a long time. Come to a better understanding with those you would like to be allied with in the days ahead. A new plan of action can bring success.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Find an up-to-date system under which to operate and gain the success you seek. Make your environment more comfortable.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Study the situation at home and find ways to increase harmony there. Don't neglect any responsibilities.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Put those recreational plans to work and the future can be brighter and happier for you. Take no risks with your good name.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Plan how to improve your security so that you need not worry so much in the future. Put those unused talents to work.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Know what it is that family members desire of you and do your best to please them. Avoid one who can make trouble for you.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Go to the right sources for the information you need to operate more intelligently in the future. Use care in travel.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Analyze your financial situation and know where to make improvements. A friend can be of great assistance to you now.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Make sure you know where you are headed in personal matters and what you have to do to gain your aims.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Do the research that will provide you with the information you need to get ahead. A good day to repay social obligations.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Handling practical matters will help you gain your goals. Take treatments to improve your vitality.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** You have good ideas now that should be put in operation without delay to gain the success you seek.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Try to please loved one more and make the future brighter. Sidestep one who likes to waste your valuable time.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will be one who has the ability to persevere at a plan of action until it is successfully concluded. Be sure to give good ethical and spiritual training early in life so that the efforts will be placed in right directions.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!



## WORLD

## Angolans, S. Africans hold talks

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A South African delegation headed by Foreign Minister P. W. Botha held talks on Namibia (South West Africa) in the Cape Verde Islands Wednesday, a foreign ministry statement said.

The South African delegation has already returned home, the brief statement added.

The statement gave no details of the talks, the first between the two governments since Angolan independence from Portugal in 1975. It made no mention of South African Internal Affairs Minister Frederik de Klerk, said by official sources in Cape Verde to have headed the delegation.

The statement said: "A delegation headed by the minister of foreign affairs and information, assisted by the minister of defence (Gen. Magnus Malan), the deputy minister and the director-general of foreign affairs and information as well as senior officials of both departments held discussions with representatives of the Angolan government on the South West Africa issue."

Earlier South African officials had maintained a strict silence on the talks, even though reports of them received top prominence in the press and in successive Radio South African news bulletins.

A spokesman at Mr. Botha's office said the minister was "out of town."

Mr. Botha's deputy is Barend du Plessis, who recently toured the

United States, and the director-general is Hans van Dalsem.

Cape Verde's non-aligned president, Aristides Pereira, arranged the meeting, according to official Cape Verdean sources, in hopes of securing a speedy settlement in Namibia.

They said Cape Verde is counting on the talks to produce a basis for understanding between the South African and Angolan governments and guerrillas belonging to SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) who are fighting for Namibian independence.

Diplomats in Cape Verde stressed that the thorny issue of the Cuban troops stationed in Angola since it became independent of Portugal in 1975 would not be raised.

South Africa has, with American support, insisted that it would pull its forces out of Namibia only after Cuban soldiers left Angola.

Angola refuses to link the two issues, a stand supported by black Africa and the Soviet bloc.

The Luanda government says that it was for the purpose of repelling a South African invasion at the time of independence that Cuban military help was sought.

Last February, Angola and Cuba issued a joint statement saying the Cuban troops would start returning home once South Africa ceased to pose any threat to Angola's security.

Since 1975, Angola has been the target of numerous South African attacks.

## Plan to re-open Gibraltar border controversial

MADRID (R) — Spain's decision to reopen its frontier with Gibraltar after a 13-year closure was officially welcomed in the British colony and in the bordering Spanish region Wednesday but left people on both sides arguing about who would benefit.

Gibraltar's prime minister, Joshua Hassan, told reporters he welcomed the decision to let pedestrians cross the border from Dec. 15. But businessmen on the tourist-starved "rock" said they feared they might not gain as much as they had hoped.

They referred to the undertakings by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez that he

would ensure the reopening of the border did not harm the economy in Spain or in its North African territories of Ceuta and Melilla.

Mr. Gonzalez, who announced the border reopening Tuesday night after his first cabinet meeting, also said visitors would be restricted to one trip per day and that efforts would be taken to prevent Gibraltar airport from competing with Malaga.

"All this may not leave us much room for boosting trade and tourism," an official of the Gibraltar commerce chamber said.

But Luis Maira Anson, a Spanish newspaper columnist and former head of the national news

agency, took the opposite view and said everybody stood to gain except Spain.

"Opening the frontier benefits Great Britain, the Gibraltarians, smugglers and a few Spaniards living in the region. It prejudices Spain," Anson wrote in the Catholic conservative daily Ya.

He said the cost of maintaining Gibraltar was now being transferred from Britain to Spain.

In a separate editorial, Ya said Spain was making a gesture of goodwill which could only be justified if it served national interests, a veiled reference to recovering Gibraltar.

Ya said the Socialists must guarantee, among other things, that tourism in southern Spain was not affected, that sea traffic to North Africa continued to move from Spain, not Gibraltar, that Ceuta's economy was protected and that Spain was not left to bear the burden of unemployment in Gibraltar.

The pro-government daily Diario 16 said Spain was adopting the right attitude.

"A democratic, humanitarian and Western approach is Spain's most dangerous weapon against the British colonialists," Diario 16 said.

## Reagan promises Zia \$3.2 billion aid pack

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has told Pakistan President Zia ul Haq, he is committed to carrying out a \$3.2 billion programme of military and economic aid to Pakistan.

U.S. officials said Tuesday U.S. aid to strengthen Pakistan against outside threats should eliminate the need for President Zia to try to build or obtain nuclear weapons.

They said their assumption was confirmed when the Pakistani leader told President Reagan in White House talks that Pakistan is not interested in trying to develop a nuclear arsenal.

Pakistan insisted, however, that developing nations have the right to access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

President Zia, nearing the end of a three-day Washington visit, was warmly greeted at the White House Tuesday despite lingering concerns in Congress about his alleged abuses of human rights in Pakistan.

U.S. officials said that, while human rights held a high priority in the administration, the subject was not raised in an 80-minute

meeting between Mr. Zia and the president. They said the issue would be covered in other talks here.

Mr. Reagan entertained President Zia and his party at a state dinner at the White House Tuesday night attended by such prominent Americans as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

President Zia was meeting Wednesday with various current and former U.S. officials, including Vice President George Bush, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, former Secretary of State Alexander Haig and former national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

He leaves Thursday to continue a U.S. trip including New York and the United Nations, Texas and California.

U.S. officials said Washington and Islamabad had no major differences over Afghanistan, with both seeking a Soviet withdrawal, Afghan independence and self-determination, and the safe return of 2.5 million Afghan refugees to their homeland.

## Texas execution arouses controversy about trial

HUNTSVILLE, Texas (R) — Ex-heroin addict Charles Brooks Tuesday became the first American convicted of murder to be executed by injection and his lawyers, family and even his prosecutor said he was railroaded to his death.

Brooks was the sixth man, and the first black, to be executed in the U.S. since the supreme court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.

The execution took place after the supreme court in Washington voted 6 to 3 against granting stay of sentence, even though his lawyers submitted a sworn statement by another man admitting he shot an automobile mechanic to death in 1976 — the crime for which Brooks, 40, was condemned to die.

Witnesses to the execution said Brooks was rolled into the death chamber on a stretcher at the Huntsville state prison late Tuesday night. He was injected with a lethal liquid.

"It may well be, horrible as it is to contemplate, that the state of Texas executed the wrong man," said James Strickland, the prosecutor in the case, who joined

civil liberties lawyers in efforts to save Brooks' life.

Brooks' 21-year-old son Derek said: "You can call it what you like, but I call it murder."

The execution raised a storm among doctors who charged that medical ethics were violated by the administration of drugs for the purpose of death.

Brooks and a friend, Woody Lourdes, were convicted in separate trials of kidnapping and then murdering David Gregory, a white automobile mechanic from Fort Worth.

Lourdes' conviction was overturned on a technical error and last October, on a plea bargain, he was given a 40-year sentence after swearing in court it was he who shot Gregory.

Each man was charged with murder because under Texas law an accomplice bears the same responsibility as the actual killer.

Brooks' girl friend Vanessa Sapp was present at the execution. He glanced up at her and said "I love you." Then the Muslim convert said prayers and his last words were: "I bear witness that Mohammed is the messenger of God."

## Hong Kong gangsters corrupt morals in China's 'free zone'

PEKING (R) — Hong Kong gangsters have infiltrated China's special economic zone at Shenzhen, across the border, to murder and rob, push drugs and lure girls into prostitution, according to a senior local official.

The People's Daily Wednesday quoted Madame Li Jianzhen, a secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, as saying several secret societies from the Hong Kong underworld were involved.

But she said the police had tracked them down and were taking steps to stamp them out. All gangsters had been ordered to surrender themselves to the authorities by a certain date.

Madame Li was speaking in an interview with People's Daily reporters while in Peking to attend the annual session of China's parliament, the National People's Congress.

She said the gangsters were "smuggling and peddling drugs, persuading people to flee abroad, luring innocent girls into prostitution, murdering and robbing and carrying out every kind of outrage to disrupt public order."

Madame Li was replying to a question on how the authorities were dealing with corrupt foreign influence in Shenzhen, designated a special zone in 1980 to attract foreign investment on preferential terms.

But other provincial leaders speaking in the same interview defended the advantages of China's open-door policy to the West, apparently answering criticism of the policy expressed during the congress but not published in the official press.

The paper quoted the Guangdong provincial party chief, Ren Zhongyi, as saying: "Some people are afraid to have contact with foreigners."

"In fact it's just like Chairman Mao said, a person may look like a foreigner to us but we are also foreigners to them."

He said China had been highly prosperous during the Tang dynasty (618-907 A.D.), when it was under the influence of Indian and Middle Eastern culture, and Japan had only advanced after it opened to Western influence in the late 19th century.

"Practice in Guangdong province proves that the more open a place is, the quicker its economy and culture develops. Places that shut themselves off develop slower," he added.

Guangdong Governor Li Tianxi, also apparently answering criticism of the open-door policy, went out of his way to deny rumors that the province had opened gambling dens or permitted its young people to walk around wearing U.S. combat jackets.

He said Guangdong was not turning capitalist, but remained socialist and last year handed over \$1.5 billion in foreign exchange earnings to the central government.

Guangdong's economic growth rate had been 7.4 per cent over the past three years, above the national average of 6.7 per cent, he said.

Peasants' incomes had risen more in the past three years than in the 20 years from 1956-76 and the salaries of industrial workers had risen 40 per cent in the same period, or nearly 15 per cent in real terms if inflation was taken into account.

In a separate report, China's chief judge Jiang Hua, who jailed Mao Tse-tung's widow for "counter-revolution" nearly two years ago, said over 26,000 people were convicted of corruption in the first nine months of this year.

## Argentines demand end to military rule at rally

BUENOS AIRES (R) — More than 30,000 chanting demonstrators flooded into central Buenos Aires Tuesday night after being urged by centre-left leader Raul Alfonsín to oust the military from government in Argentina.

Mr. Alfonsín, a frontrunner for the presidential nomination of the Radical Party, the country's second largest, told a rally that right-wing forces would have to confront a united nation if they tried to impede a return to democracy.

Party organisers said 20,000 supporters packed into the city's Luna Park boxing stadium for the rally while a further 10,000 watched the proceedings on giant television screens outside.

Mr. Alfonsín urged them to fight "not for the military to get out of government but for them never to return."

He then led the crowd 10 blocks to the city's central obelisk while they chanted slogans against the seven-year-old military government. At the obelisk they sang

the national anthem and dispersed peacefully.

Mr. Alfonsín is the favourite to win the Radical Party's nomination for elections which the government has promised for late next year.

He has been a consistent critic of the military's economic policies and its record on human rights, as well as the failure of its attempt to take the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands early this year.

Tuesday night's rally marked an alliance between Mr. Alfonsín's movement for renewal and change and the Radical Party's leaders in Cordoba province in a bid to oust centre-rightists who have dominated the party for the last 15 years.

Carlos Contin, a rightist, was confirmed in his post as Radical Party president at a convention last July. But he was forced to accept Mr. Alfonsín's candidature as one of his two vice-presidents and to announce that he would not seek the presidential nomination.

## Manila bans newspaper

MANILA (R) — Charges of subversion, which carry a maximum penalty of death, were filed Wednesday against an opposition newspaper editor and nine of his colleagues arrested by order of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

Prosecutor Sergio Apostol said he had examined evidence submitted by the military against the group, including Jose Burgos, editor-publisher of the newspaper We Forum, and has decided there was a clear case against them.

In submitting his findings and formal charges to the courts for action, Mr. Apostol recommended that there should be no bail for the detainees, who are being held at a military camp after their arrest Tuesday.

They were joined Tuesday night by a prominent member of the opposition, Eva Estrada Kalaw, who had been under house arrest after being charged with sub-

version and rebellion in a separate case.

Five other people, two of them living in the United States, were named in the presidential commitment orders that led to a police raid on the newspaper Tuesday and to its shutdown.

The military's judge advocate-general, Brig.-Gen. Hamilton Dimaya, accused the detainees of "a conspiracy to overthrow the government through black political propaganda, agitation and advocacy of violence."

Mr. Apostol alleged that those arrested were officers of various organisations, including the outlawed Communist Party, intent on killing the president and staging a coup.

We Forum, an eight-page paper which appeared three times a week, had a circulation of 20,000. It was the only opposition newspaper in Manila and regularly ran stories and columns criticising the government and its leaders.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Polish underground leader on trial

WARSAW (R) — Piotr Bednarski, a leader of the Solidarity underground opposition, went on trial in the southern Polish city of Wroclaw Wednesday charged with organising strikes and demonstrations in violation of martial law. The official news agency PAP said Mr. Bednarski, arrested on Nov. 7, was being tried under summary proceedings on charges of continuing union activity in defiance of martial law and organising illegal strike and demonstrations.

## Chinese diplomats less hamstrung in U.S.

PEKING (R) — The U.S. State Department has lifted restrictions on Chinese diplomats and journalists wanting to travel to 29 cities in the United States in response to a similar relaxation here, a U.S. consular official said Wednesday. The concession came less than two months after the Chinese authorities opened up 29 cities and resorts to foreigners without permits.

## El Salvador stops search for kidnapped

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A joint army and police operation aimed at rescuing about 200 people abducted by leftist guerrillas from a soccer match in El Salvador was abandoned Tuesday night. Defence Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia said he had called off the operation because he feared the guerrillas might harm some of their hostages if cornered by army and police agents. Instead, he said, he had asked international human rights groups to try to negotiate the release of the hostages.

## 1 Indian embassy man dies in Kampala

NAIROBI (R) — One of two Indians shot outside their country's high commission in Kampala, Uganda, Tuesday died of his wounds during the night, diplomatic sources said Wednesday. The sources, reached in Kampala by telephone, said the condition of the second Indian remained serious. The Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), a guerrilla group fighting to overthrow President Milton Obote's government, Tuesday claimed responsibility for the attack. UFM said here it was in retaliation for India's support of that government.

## Stuntman wants to contact Reagan

LAS VEGAS (R) — A professional stunt man has suspended himself from a cable 180 metres above a dam on the Colorado River as a protest against President Reagan's foreign aid policies. "I'm tired of our president spending our hard-earned money in foreign countries," 36-year-old Steve McPeak of Las Vegas told reporters by portable two-way radio Wednesday supplied with a hammock, mountaineering equipment and enough food for a week, he said he would leave when the president contacted him. The cable, used to lower heavy equipment to a power house at the foot of the Arizona-Nevada dam, had been draped with an American flag, witnesses said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 62  
♥ A J 8  
♦ A 5 4 2  
♣ K 6 4 2

**EAST**  
♠ K Q 10 8  
♥ 9 7 5 4 3  
♦ 5  
♣ Q 8 6 6  
♠ J 10 6 7  
♥ A J  
♦ K Q 10 9 7 4  
♣ K J 7  
♠ A 9

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ Pass  
3 ♥ Pass 4 ♣ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♣ Pass  
5 ♣ Pass 5 ♠ Pass  
6 ♣ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

Usually, you have to draw all the outstanding trumps before you can execute an end play. But occasionally that is a luxury you cannot afford.

North-South used a cue-bidding sequence to check on outside controls in order to reach an excellent slam. Note South's decision to cue-bid the ace of clubs before the ace of spades. Modern cue-bidding methods have shown that, when holding both black aces, it generally saves a level of bidding if you break the rule about first cue-bidding your cheapest control if that control is in spades.

West led the king of spades. At first it seemed that declarer might have to rely on the diamond finesse, but he saw there was a better line available. Declarer won the ace of spades, cashed the ace-king of clubs and ruffed a club high. He entered dummy with the eight of trumps and ruffed another club high, as East discarded a diamond. Now declarer got back to dummy with the ace of trumps.

Had trumps split 2-2, the end play would have been assured. Fortunately, it was West who showed out on the second trump lead. This was the position:

**NORTH**  
♠ 6  
♥ J  
♦ A 5 4 2  
♣ —

**WEST**  
♠ Q 10  
♥ —  
♦ Q 10 6 3  
♣ —

**EAST**  
♠ 9 7 5  
♥ 6  
♦ 9  
♣ —

**SOUTH**  
♠ J  
♥ K 10  
♦ K J 7  
♣ —

The opening lead had marked West with the queen of spades, so declarer simply led a spade from dummy. West won the queen, but he had a Hinson's choice of returns. A diamond would be a return to declarer's tenace, and a spade would permit declarer to ruff in dummy while discarding a diamond from hand. Either way, the defender was not going to get another trick.

## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Eshenew

INANE QUATRAIN

By Lewis Seftin

ACROSS

1 Rough hair  
5 Direct  
10 Purpose  
15 Letter opener  
18 — and  
(nouns)  
20 Fifth highest  
21 Big deal  
22 Made eyes at  
23 Start of verse  
27 On edge  
28 Site of related strand  
29 Young girls  
30 Place  
31 Subliminal  
32 Duck down  
33 Tawny one  
34 Many a Scot

DOWN

1 Down a little  
2 Sharpness  
3 — of rights  
4 Rules abbr.  
5 Elongate  
6 Rustler's  
7 Ribbons  
8 Announcement  
9 Tonic herb  
10 Hide  
11 To have fr.  
12 Tawny one  
13 Finish  
14 Strawberry  
15 Use a diving  
16 Selves  
17 Drug plant  
18 Slightly fl.  
19 Home, the  
20 Listen to

DIAGRAMS

17 X 17, by J. & P. Barriek

ACROSS

1 Holy Roman  
12 Restaurant  
13 Of little  
14 Fabulous  
15 Lustrous  
16 Lustrous  
17 Lustrous  
18 Lustrous  
19 Lustrous  
20 Lustrous

DOWN

1 Makes confused  
2 Literary  
3 Collection  
4 Artist's  
5 Attractive  
6 Do harm to  
7 Kind of school  
8 Dine  
9 Flower  
10 Jug

ACROSS

24 She, in  
25 Titer  
26 On, word  
27 A man's  
28 Press for  
29 Payment  
30 Celestial  
31 body  
32 Table scrap  
33 Brawled  
34 Troublesome  
35 plant

DOWN

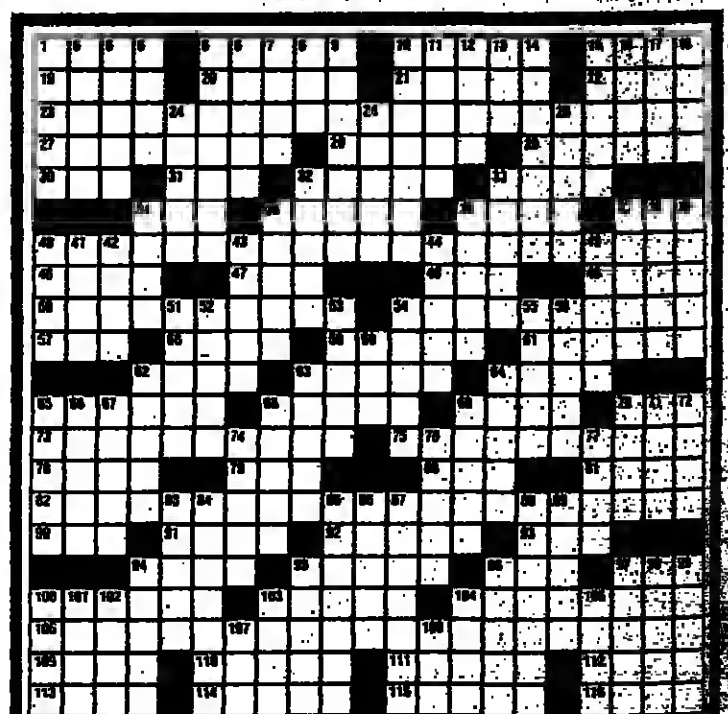
15 Nothing  
16 Craft with  
17 Lustrous  
18 Grass tract  
19 Lustrous  
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24 Lustrous  
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ACROSS

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100 Lustrous

DOWN

31 Democratize  
32 Lustrous  
33 Lustrous  
34 Lustrous  
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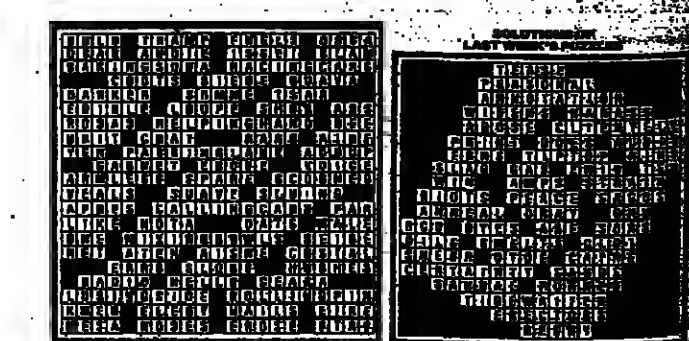


Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Principal public complaint seems to be air pollution.  
2. Famous operatic conflict leaves to fiddle about on base viol in opera house.  
3. Ten known Zen Buddhist monks shared bizarre humor.  
4. Stuttering statistician harangued horse with tongue twisting statistics.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. PERT AXESLEMKHY NKQ ERHSPTW NXE YTFX  
BENNE BTU PTUMQTV YU XHE HELLO  
SMART, MY EULTR ESMT. — By Bob Green  
2. GLOOC IKAEPJAC KUUGC NOJUGCE OIC  
PLECA UACNN. — By Bob Green  
3. SPED JUMPEJTEP AGREED YLL AGUFT SLS  
YVP LSPEFLIUMPTV VGIYFE — By Bob Green  
4. JED LEXAKLKE LKXBBN EOAN ESK WOGC  
DSKE WOAB EOJN. — By Bob Green



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